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The **CAMPING** **MAGAZINE**

Reports of Summer
Farming Projects

Operational Problems
in Camping

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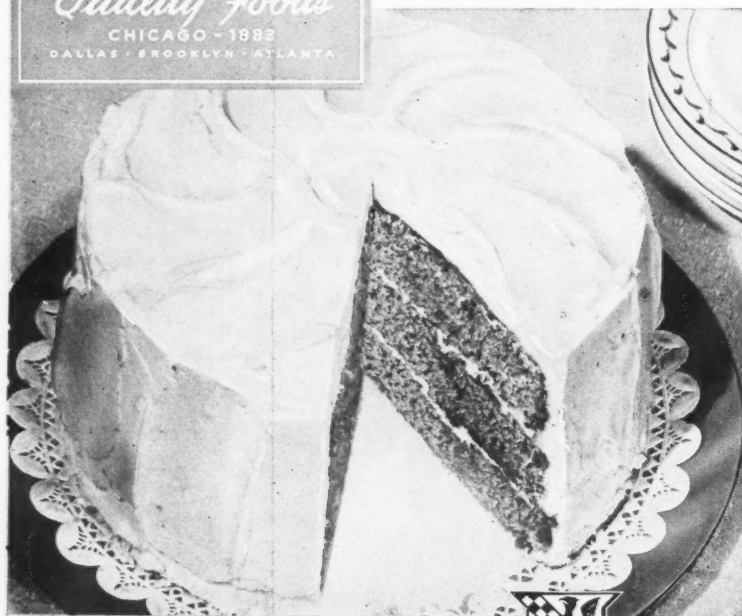
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Courtesy Girl Scouts, Inc.

THEY worked right smart!" From a Vermont farmer, whose crops had been harvested by girls from a nearby camp, this is high praise indeed! Praise undoubtedly mingled with surprise, too. For farmers were skeptical that city boys and girls *could* be of any help to them, could work a *full* day, could come back for more! Throughout the country, farmers have been convinced. They needed to be convinced, for the previous year there had been very unhappy experiences mingled with good experiences. Farmers were naturally wary of young, untrained "soft" helpers, no matter how eager they might be.

The major National Youth-Serving Agencies—the Boys Clubs of America, the Boy Scouts of America, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, International Council of Religious Education, Jewish Welfare Board, National Federation of Settlements, Y.M.C.A., and Y.W.C.A.—recognized the need for youth to help harvest, and also the need for help to farmers and to youth. Reports showed that where good leadership, good working arrangements, good recreation, good housing facilities, were carefully planned and carried out, the farmers, as well as the boys and girls, were, generally speaking, satisfied. Inadequate supervision, lack of good food, poor standards of health and work, lack of training or physical hardening had all resulted in seriously unsatisfactory experiences. These agencies were convinced that well-established patterns of supervision, housing, recreation, health and safety standards could be employed to save the situation—and save the crops. These could be the

"THEY WORKED RIGHT SMART"

One Farmer's Comment is Echoed Across the Country through Youth-Serving Agencies' Farming Projects.

By

Catherine T. Hammett

answers to the desperate need of county agents and farmers who were faced with almost insurmountable problems in supplying man-power. These well established patterns could be used to convince farmers that youth could be the answer!

Representative of these National Agencies met several times last spring, to talk over the problems to be met in recruiting youth for farm projects, in providing satisfactory leadership and housing, and in presenting the answers to the farmers.

All of these agencies had national projects which were suggested to local units; many had special printed material to help leaders of farm groups. In many areas, the youth agencies were cooperating in joint farm-labor projects.

The general camp set-up played a large part in the planning of the groups. Camps could provide good housing and facilities for feeding, and already established groupings for living and playing. Where camps were in rural area, the camp leaders were already known to the farmers. Camps cannot operate without leadership; this leadership could easily be turned to good supervision of groups at work on the farms, or at play back at the camp. The facilities of the camps could play a great part in convincing the farmers—and camps were a "natural" setting for farm labor groups.

As a result of the discussions of these representatives, a statement was made setting forth the objectives, safeguards, and possibilities in using youth-serving agencies for help in farm labor.



Working in the Potatoe Patch, Camp Clear Pool

Courtesy Madison Square Boys' Club

From this statement we learn that:

"The objective of the farm program for youth is two-fold; to save the crops and to safeguard the youth."

"Agencies can be of service in the following ways:

1. By organizing and recruiting units, or by gathering youth who have enrolled for farm labor into homogeneous and congenial groups.
2. By furnishing pre-season training and preparation through group programs.
3. By assisting in the supervision of the young farm workers.
4. By providing housing facilities for "day haul" groups, or special temporary camps for farm labor groups."

In "safeguarding the youth," standards set forth in the Children's Bureau publications, "Guides to Successful Employment of Non-Farm Youth in War-

time Agriculture" were stressed. Printed materials from the various agencies were pooled.

The results?—It is too early to give a full picture, since reports are not all in, but there is no doubt that the careful planning has brought forth a great harvest. From every corner of the country farmers have their own way of saying "They did right smart!" Farmers have been convinced! A county agent who was interviewed by one agency's worker, said You are the first group to offer to take care of those things we (the agent and the growers) cannot furnish—housing, leadership and supervision. We have plenty of offers from boys and girls who want to help, but we have no way to take care of them." As farmers became desperate, the "try-anything-once" attitude was very evident, especially when it came to using girls! But good preparation, good fundamental ways of leading boys and girls came to the fore, and before long, the farmers were acknowledging the city boys and girls could do "right smart!"

Farm Aids, on the Job

Courtesy Girl Scouts, Inc.





Learning How to Handle Dried Apricots

Courtesy Y.W.C.A.

Thousands of tons of vegetables were harvested! Millions of bushels of fruit were picked! Miles of rows were hoed! Thousands of chickens, cows, pigs, and horses, were fed and cared for! It has been a great harvest! Warehouses are filled, crops have been saved because agencies made it possible for young people to do a *good* job of *real* service. But there has been a great harvest of another crop, too! The youths who helped on farms have gained new health, new respect for work, new understanding of the farmer and the work he does to feed the nation! As one bean picker said "Beans will never be *just beans* to me, again!" This is the greatest harvest of all—and the agencies are satisfied that they planted and cultivated well to harvest a bumper crop in the growth of the boys and girls who did the job.

That there was variety in the type of job done, and in the ways the jobs were done is shown by these kaleidoscope pictures from various agencies:

It is difficult to choose from the many excellent projects that were carried out; these few examples give an idea of a variety of projects that were repeated many times throughout the country.

The Boys' Clubs of America report several farm work projects. Many of the camps had their own farm activities, as well as serving as centers for Victory Farm Volunteers to help nearby farmers. Typical of such projects is the Toledo, Ohio camp, which has a resident farmer to instruct in cultivation of foods, and the Madison Square Boys' Club's Clear Pool camp

in New York, where boys were given training in handling their own pigs and working in their own garden before going out to work on nearby farms. A Boys' Club day camp, in East Aurora, N.Y. sent out bean pickers; the champion picked 422 lbs. of beans in one day!

* * *

The Boy Scouts of America are old hands at being farm hands! Such activities have long been part of their program, but there has been greatly increased emphasis this year. Camping helped this organization in establishing and carrying out what is probably the largest youth service project of the war, the harvesting of potatoes in Aroostock County, Maine. 641 Boy Scouts from the New England States operated nine camps, and in 19 working days picked 307,000 barrels of potatoes.

In South Dakota a tent camp was set up for potato harvesters too, as Huron Boy Scouts answered a call for help.

In the middle west, Chicago's two camps were converted to wartime use, with the boys working a portion of each day in the nearby truck crop areas.

* * *

The Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves of the Y.W.C.A. joined forces in publishing a pamphlet to encourage Farm Aide projects, and to give leaders help in training and establishing such groups. This pamphlet "Farm Aides, A Guide to Leaders" (available from Womens' Press, 25c) was widely used by all groups. In many communities, two or all of these organizations joined forces to establish farm aide projects; one such camp was operated by Berkeley, California. Under the sponsorship of the three organizations, girls camped together and went out to work in the packing sheds of nearby orchards, packing plums, pears and peaches. An interesting part of the administration of the camp was that the professional executives of the three organizations took turns directing the camp.

In many other communities, one of the organizations carried out projects. Typical are these:

The campers at Camp Namanee, the Camp Fire Girls Camp at Portland, Oregon saved a local berry crop of 12,000 pounds of berries by working as pickers. These campers also had a camp program that included working the camp's ranch, raising livestock and growing vegetables.

From Trenton, N. J.'s day camp, Camp Fire Girls

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went out on "day hauls" to pick vast amounts of food which were donated to a local institution.

Camp Fire Girls Farm Aides from Portland, Maine went 40 strong on day hauls from their camp, to pick 20,856 pounds of beans for a packing company, as well as raspberries for local farmers.

* * *

The Girl Scouts operated an all-summer camp for Farm Aides in Ulster County, N. Y. An already established camp was given over to housing 100 girls 15 years old and older, who came for the express purpose of helping farmers. Throughout the summer they did *everything* on small farms and huge orchards within a fifteen mile radius of the camp. In September the camp operated for girls and for adults who spend their vacations picking apples.

In several Girl Scout camps, one unit was set aside for Farm Aides, while the rest of the camp operated as usual for various aged girls. One such project was conducted in Philadelphia, Pa.'s Camp Indian Run, where 30 girls were in the Farm Aide unit which supplied girl-power for a neighboring farmer, enabling him to raise extra vegetables for the camp and for market. These girls helped plant, cultivate and harvest such crops as six and a half tons of cucumbers. One eye-opener to the group came when they saw the bag of cucumber seed to be planted and learned that 'that little bit' had cost a hundred dollars!

In New England, Girl Scout campers from the Bridgeport, Conn. camp combined a hiking and camping trip with farm aide work. These girls and their leaders hiked to a farm, set up a temporary camp, helped a farm woman whose husband is in the service, for several days before hiking back to camp.

* * *

The Girl Reserves were especially active on the west coast, where they picked fruit, prepared it for market in the packing sheds. The San Francisco Girl Reserves worked out of their camp to turn in a total of 30,000 boxes of prunes picked. Los Angeles Girl Reserves are reported to have planted and harvested a large tomato crop.

From Camp Quannacut, one camp of the N. Y. City Y.W.C.A. volunteer workers went out each day to a project of weeding and harvesting beans and tomatoes. There were always many more volunteers than could be accommodated by the transportation facilities. This is a good example of a group selected from a general camp group.

for DECEMBER, 1943

From Minnesota, comes news of the farming projects of the campers of the Pillsbury Settlement House of Minneapolis. Besides working in their large camp and raising pigs, sheep, calves and hens, the boys made a definite contribution to the neighboring farmers by helping cut weeds in cornfields, spray potatoes and other vines, and in small groups did many small jobs around the farm thus leaving the farm help free to do other work.

From the College Settlement, Farm Camp of Pennsylvania, boys and girls went out to neighboring farms to weed carrots, bale hay and do general harvesting. Many Settlement house camps have always had farming activities on their own sites; gardens and additional livestock are reported from many areas this year.

* * *

The Y.M.C.A.'s have reports that nearly 8,000 individuals in Y.M.C.A. sponsored farm projects of day hauls, camp projects, special farm work camps or individual placements. In California, where such projects had a good start in 1942, ten farm work camps were operated. West Seattle, Washington, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, also carried out large scale projects.

* * *

One outstanding example of community cooperation of various agencies, is the Seattle Farm Work
(Continued on page 19)

Growing Their Own Vegetables

Courtesy Camp Akiba



Setting Our House In Order

CAMPING people have gone on record as believing in the specific contributions camping can make now and in the future to the development and education of youth. "Restrictions and limitations of resources will require camps to adapt and improvise in order to continue their essential services. It is because of the important contribution that camps make to the war effort and to the well-being of children and families that it is imperative that they make whatever readjustments are necessary to carry on this work with children during the war. Adaptability is an essential characteristic of camping, and since one of the historic purposes of camping has been to help children adapt themselves to new and primitive conditions of living, camping as an institution is well prepared to improvise in whatever ways are necessary to do its part under conditions of war."*

In order to "improvise" so that we run the *best possible camps now*, it is necessary to set our house in order and to work the year around toward that end. It is with this thought in mind that we have asked experienced camp directors to contribute to this issue and to share with us their own successful practices in operating their camps.

It is necessary to set up, maintain and conserve equipment, buildings and facilities in order to provide a place for the program to operate and the leadership to function. As never before, directors must use ingenuity to reduce the running of the camp to the smoothest and most efficient performance possible, so that time and energy are left to cope with the unexpected and the unforeseen.

Also, true spontaneity and really worthwhile creative efforts can only grow out of a camp situation which is fundamentally well-ordered and well-regulated. In these days it is more difficult and more necessary than ever to effect an operational system and plan which can insure keeping these "fundamentals" on an even keel.

Wise use of resources both material and human will make it possible to stress simpler living, to insure democratic participation and to plan work experiences in relation to capabilities so that every job is successfully completed. These program emphases will not only meet the demands of the day, but contribute to the administrative principles evolving in a time of pressure and of difficulties.

We must put our greatest emphasis on getting results from all our planning, administering and pro-

* Alexandria Report.

Marjorie Camp

Guest Editor

gram building, for the campers themselves. Have we really increased their skills, changed their attitudes, developed new habits, or given them greater independence of action?

Let us pool our experiences and together puzzle out the pressing operational problems of our camps so that we may contribute our share to the development of the citizens of tomorrow. For of one thing we are certain—the future of America demands that this generation of children be healthy, vigorous, and competent.

Workshop Plans for 1944

The following recommendations were made regarding a workshop in 1944 at the American Camping Association board meeting held at Sunset Camp:

1. That the next workshop be composed of members of the Board, chairmen of major section committees, plus one additional representative for each 100 of section membership.

2. That the workshop be held in the Chicago area between the 10th and 18th of October, if possible at Sunset Camp, Bartlett, Illinois.

3. That the responsibility for planning be left with Program Committee, and that as much advance planning as possible be done through sections and committees. The Program Committee was authorized to invite resource persons as needed.

Sections may wish to include the above on their calendars for 1944 and begin thinking of the kinds of materials which should be included at the next workshop.

Marjorie Camp.—Miss Camp is a member of the Physical Education Department, University of Iowa, and has had long experience in teaching college courses in camping. She is the co-director of the Joy Camps in Wisconsin. Her address: 400 N. Clinton, Iowa City, Iowa.

Reprint from THE REPORTER.—Mr. Claussen, whose article on repairing oars and paddles with a home made press, was reprinted from THE REPORTER, is the Assistant to the Director, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention Service, of the American Red Cross. His address: American Red Cross, 930 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Physical Plant Problems in Camping

By

Ray E. Bassett

THE responsibilities placed upon the shoulders of a Camp Director are tremendous and in the performance of his many administrative functions he, at best, takes some risks. While effort is made to reduce such risks to a minimum, probably no camp is perfect and the situation still remains that, in many instances, "the gamble is even greater than the law allows."

Recruiting and training leadership, camp management, organization, programs, and the numerous problems of health, sanitation and safety require and receive considerable attention. There is, however, another block of jobs to the proper administration of a camp which is more apt to be overlooked or minimized in importance. For lack of a better term at the moment, we will group them all under the heading "Physical Plant." The war, with its scarcity of materials and labor, has only emphasized the need for better care and maintenance of camp property and more efficient camp layout of buildings and equipment. General discussion of some of these problems may be of some help.

General care and maintenance work of camp property logically divides itself into several blocks of jobs, such as follows:

1. Buildings—sweeping, cleaning, repairing, etc.
2. Grounds—lawn, shrubbery and trees, drives, paths, etc.
3. Water facilities—swimming beach, diving platforms, docks, boats, etc.
4. Play field and outdoor group areas—tennis courts, ball fields, quoits, council rings, fire places, tent sites, amphitheatres, etc.
5. Gardens, tree plantation areas, nurseries, etc.
6. Utilities—electric and telephone lines, water systems, sewage disposal systems, etc.
7. Fire protection—equipment, organization and training.
8. Health, safety and sanitation.
9. Winter storage of equipment.

Each of these blocks of jobs may then be broken down into separate jobs. For example, under number 3, Water Facilities, the breakdown might be as follows:

- (a) Swimming area—uniform slope, free of stumps, rocks, or holes, clean-up of beach.

- (b) Diving towers, boats and boards, buoys, life lines, depth markers, and other fixed equipment and facilities.
- (c) Boats, oars, and other non-attached equipment.
- (d) Cautionary and life saving equipment—posted artificial respiration instructions, life preservers with rope attached, emergency boat and oars, a spare oar, first aid kit, etc.

Definite standards of performance for each specific job should be set up, stating clearly the method of doing the job, time (daily, weekly, etc.), by whom it is to be done and degree of perfection acceptable as satisfactory.

Cleanliness of the camp site and buildings has its place in the camping program. The buildings and grounds "housekeeping" services may be provided by the camp, or the campers themselves may be required to assume part or all of these responsibilities. To my knowledge, in one well-managed private camp, all maintenance and repair work excepting major replacements and improvements is done by the campers themselves. They clean up the cabins, other buildings and grounds upon arrival and then continue to do the housekeeping and gardening throughout the period of occupancy. They repair the screens and windows as they damage them. This policy also influences behavior and stimulates respect and appreciation of property.

Experience seems to prove that it is much easier, and less costly in the final analysis, to maintain buildings, grounds and equipment and to make necessary repairs immediately as required rather than let needed repairs accumulate to be done in off-season or as a major repairing project. It is always desirable to have on hand a supply of some repair materials most likely to be needed, such as window glass, screen material, some lumber and hardware materials. During these times, when materials are difficult to obtain and one's supply may be exhausted, it becomes a real problem which, for example, might necessitate sacrificing the least important building to provide repair parts for the other buildings.

Fire protection of a camp is another important consideration and every precaution should be taken to prevent fires from within buildings, as well as

from without. Check against surplus of burnable materials in storage, poorly insulated electric wiring and defective switches. The practice of storing lumber and other materials under cabins which are constructed on posts should be discouraged. There is much less chance of a building catching on fire from outside causes such as burning grass or leaves if the surface of the ground is left bare under the buildings and for a distance of at least two feet out from the buildings. A gravelly or sandy surface, weeded annually, will keep vegetation from growing up to the buildings and allow circulation of air under the floors which is a desirable sanitation and health measure.

Fire fighting facilities should include a fire extinguisher for each main building and outside hose connections with several lengths of hose, enough to reach every part of camp. Hose connections and hose inside a building—such as bathhouse—are of little use when fire is well under way in the building since it may be impossible or at least dangerous to enter the burning building. Therefore, outside water connections, some 30 feet or more away from the building, constitute better planning. Where running water is not available, a good substitute is the use of oil drums, one outside of each building, set on end with the head end removed, and kept filled with water. During rainy seasons the drums can easily be kept filled with storm water if drums are properly placed next to the buildings to catch the run-off from the roofs. At least one pail per drum should be provided. Or in lieu of water, boxes of sand may be used. A stationary ladder constructed from the ground to the roof of each building is also a handy piece of equipment to reach the source of a roof fire quickly. All fire equipment should be painted red and only used in case of fire or for fire drills.

It is good management to organize the camp personnel for each camp period with definite assignments in fire protection for each person and then at frequent times during the camping season fire drills should be conducted for speed and efficiency. Camps located near urban centers could get assistance from the local fire chief in setting up preventive measures and perfecting a fire fighting organization. If the camp is located in or near a National or State Forest, consult the local forest ranger for suggestions in fire prevention measures and organization and for talks or even movies on the subject.

In the *storage of equipment* for the winter, many precautionary measures can be taken. It is advisable to thoroughly clean mattresses, pillows, blankets and other such equipment before storing them. The practice often followed is to suspend one steel cot per cabin from the joists by means of wire fastened to each corner of the cot to form a hammock; upon this are piled the mattresses and other such equipment

out of reach of rodents, etc. and finally over all is put a cover of newspapers to keep off the sun and dust.

Health and safety standards are constantly becoming more rigid and camp leaders and agencies are increasingly concerned about safe drinking water, positive disposal of sewage, unpolluted water for swimming and suitable spacing of beds. Hot water for showers and for washing hands at latrines is being given greater concern in camp planning. An increasing number of states is requiring inspection by State Boards of Health and certification of camps as to certain standards covering health and safety measures. In this connection, there is an opportunity for camp directors themselves to lead in such a program rather than being forced to it by state regulations.

Camp hazards on a camp site sometimes exist which were not originally conceived when the camp was planned or may have developed afterward. Driveways which bring auto traffic through the camp proper and across play fields or around blind turns where children are apt to be are hazards which should be avoided or remedied. Construction of rather dangerous flights of steps without railings or steps with uneven heights of risers, paths or walks of coarse gravel or rough edges, uneven play fields and loose or broken boards in floorings are merely examples of existing hazards.

The camp layout and the design of the buildings and facilities themselves tend toward standardization of certain essentials in construction and developments although the various types of organized camps may differ widely in the application of such standard principles and policies. It is admitted that a full complement of buildings and facilities which may be determined as essential or desirable will never become a perfect organized camp without competent leadership to direct the use of them. On the other hand, very able leadership, with a minimum of camp layout and structural accessories, can still achieve something notable in camping.

In brief, the trend in camping has gone from (1) earliest organized camps with much freedom for the individual, impromptu programs, few regulations, to the other extreme of (2) overorganization and overregulation, symmetrical, uniform and compact camp layouts of "barracks" type until finally we seem to have arrived at the present compromise (3) which is patterned after the American Indians' way of life with the adaptations from it made by the early pioneers.

Less regimentation in camping has changed the use, design, and number of buildings which comprise a camp group. The great majority of organized camps are planned for capacities of 25 to 100 campers and larger capacity camps of more than 125 persons

(Continued on page 20)

As One Policy Holder to Another

By

A. Cooper Ballentine

UNDOUBTEDLY it is a tribute to the profession, that camp directors enjoy the educational work with boys and girls so thoroughly, they seldom give time and thought to good business practice. Here, a vast specialized field awaits long overdue attention. Possibly, by a little concerted effort and studying, there would be a gain through more efficient administration of such matters as the camp budget, accounts, records, taxes and insurance, which would contribute toward peace of mind, and smoother functioning of the primary interest of the camp director, namely, educational camping.

The Program Committee of the American Camping Association might take the lead by urging the Program Committees of the Sections to combine resources for a coordinated, cooperative plan of studies in which the subjects would be "budgeted." In other words, a better balance needs to be found not only among the philosophical studies of camping but also among the less inspiring, neglected details of management.

The purpose of the following few suggestions, by one who begrudges every minute spent over an account book and like, is to start hopefully an exchange of ideas and experiences which may point the way to some short cuts through one segment of ever-increasing operational obstacles. This segment is Insurance. These offerings are not authoritative; they are hints requiring verification of value with respect to conditions in your camp.

You would be well rewarded by a hunt through your stack of Camping Magazines to review the expert recommendations in: "Camp Insurance Problems" by Harold G. Braithwaite, October 1938; and "Summer Camp Insurance" by Norman M. Godnick, January 1941.

Insurance companies beg us to read each and every policy. Many of us do so faithfully. And still the jigsaw puzzle effect, especially the 7th, 8th, 9th, . . . endorsements often seem unfathomable. You are a Superman if you have not been lost in the labyrinth of terms used by insurance companies to describe all the things you are not getting for your money. In spite of our bewilderment over limitations, we continue to pay good meaningful dollars every year for a bundle of these mysterious documents big enough to choke a wastepaper basket.

Recently, after reading an automobile policy covering two station wagons and three trucks, I was in a mood to challenge the president of the company to a duel, but instead, challenged a *district* agent to put the main facts on a single sheet. He did, very obligingly, and in the process he had to give more thought to the insurance objectives of a particular camp, and we both arrived at a better understanding of the special needs. More than standard-policy-form service is imperative to gain the protection you want for your campers, your staff and your property. Few local agents have either the training or experience to advise in the ramifications of camp insurance. Consequently, it behooves the camp director first to clarify for himself the risks and legal responsibilities involved, and then to carry questions to more than one consultant or executive if necessary to get answers which inspire confidence. Mutual as well as stock companies usually render excellent advisory service, if you pursue it.

Today's risks are enough to deter any cautious leader from assuming the implied responsibilities. Obviously, insurable risks vary in degree with the setting, program and personnel of different camps. Therefore, each director must analyze his own safety factors in choosing among the following common types of camp insurance:

1. **General Liability*—injury to public, injury to campers.
2. **Workmen's Compensation*—(employer's liability)—staff, kitchen, maintenance and other workers.
3. *Property Damage*—(including buildings, contents, livestock, etc.)—fire, lightning, wind-storm.
4. *Camper's Medical Reimbursement*—accidents and illnesses originating in camp.
5. **Automobile* — (including trucks, tractors, trailers, etc.)—liability for injury; liability for damage, on own car and another's car or property; fire and theft.
6. *Burglary, Theft and Larceny.*

A sad day of reckoning may confront the director who ignores the larger risks, or who provides inadequate

*Mr. Braithwaite states that these forms of insurance may not be safely overlooked.

quate coverage. We seek escape from a knock-out blow; then, for example, we should ask how safe we are with \$5000-\$10,000 limits in case of an automobile accident? Would it not be worth while to pay for the \$10,000-\$100,000 limits on station wagons or trucks transporting several campers? And similarly, we should question the whole category of risks.

Unfortunately many camps go almost collegiate in the condition of their motor vehicles. By a little experimenting, they would find that better equipment is, above all, a sound investment in safety and usually pays for itself in the advertising value of safety.

An instruction sheet given to each counselor or chauffeur who drives for the camp could emphasize the serious hazards and "tremendous trifles" along the highway, and also could prepare him with specific procedure in case of accident. He could be informed that in the glove compartment of each car, in an envelope marked: "This envelope contains—1. *Motor vehicle registration Number*——; 2. *Official insurance form* to be filled out in case of accident; 3. *Directions*—Get the facts as requested on the form. Make no comments excepting as required by a police officer. Likewise your passengers must make no comments. Use the form for even a slight accident. Telephone to camp (reverse charge if necessary) for assistance or further instructions. Camp telephone number is ——."

Probably revealing evidence could be gathered concerning the more extensive claims paid by the companies. The information might lead toward alleviating the causes, and thereby result in safer camping and incidentally lower insurance rates. A case in point is the major risk of horseback riding. Since some insurance companies will not undertake this coverage why should a lone camp director dare assume it?

During the train trip to and from camp, or on hikes, farm-aid expeditions or other sojourns out of camp, campers must be directly supervised by a member of the staff to qualify for insurance under most policies.

Campers' Medical Reimbursement Insurance puts the proposition squarely up to the parents, whether or not they wish to pay in advance for each son or daughter a premium of about \$5 to make available nursing, medical, surgical, X-ray and hospital service (up to a limit of \$250) for illnesses or accidents originating in camp during the season of two months. Many parents express hearty approval of the plan. From the camp director's point of view, it is a relief when the physician must be called, to know that the family will not be billed for the extra cost. An executive of a Vermont company, which pioneered in this field, states that about 75 per cent of New England campers were under this type of insurance last summer. Counselors, likewise, may have it although similar service is provided under the Workmen's

Compensation policy, in case of accident for which the camp is legally liable.

Three conspicuous advantages in Workmen's Compensation Insurance are: 1. When the camp is legally liable, necessary medical and hospital care are provided the injured employee, including counselors, and also salary paid for time lost, all on a basis specifically stipulated by state law; 2. Protection is provided for the employee and when injured he gets prompt service usually without legal contest because the state bureau of labor is referee to see that the state law is enforced; 3. The insurance covers the full extent of liability on the part of the employer as defined in the state law.

Burglary (theft and larceny) Insurance may not be so costly as you surmise, if a small coverage is placed on the contents of tempting buildings. A director might take the remote chance of losing a van load from a single building but would prefer insurance against the more likely loss of \$200 or \$300 worth from each of several buildings. A low-cost form provides Burglary Insurance during the camping season and Burglary, Theft and Larceny Insurance during the other months.

Lightning rods on strategic buildings earn a triple dividend by: 1. Protection of campers and property; 2. Advertising value in the evidence of safety; 3. Reduction of fire insurance rates which, in a sense, is good income on the investment for installation of the rods. (A plea for simplicity here is off the subject but rods without "Christmas tree balls" are equally effective and more harmonious in a camp setting!)

Camp directors have stood passively with little or no information about the facts behind actuarial scales. Rates are based on claims and claims are a danger signal; something is wrong with camping at that point. Many vital questions concerning our responsibilities can be brought into better perspective by a survey of insurance risks. With this approach, study groups in Sections of the American Camping Association might devote time profitably for the benefit of all campers, and staff members in our camps.

(Continued on page 19)

REPRINTS AVAILABLE

Offset copies of the report of the Sunset Workshop, Bartlett, Ill., will be available for:

5000 for \$175.00

1000 for 45.00

100 for 5.00

50 for 2.75

12 for 1.00

Single copies for 10 cents

Write the American Camping Association Office, 343 S. Dearborn, Chicago 4, Ill. Orders accompanied by remittance.

Good Camp Tenancy

By

Elmer Ott

HANSEL and Gretel were attracted to the gingerbread house of the old witch, because it was done in an attractive fashion. Even she (the old witch) knew that to get her customers, she had to offer them a spot that was unusually neat and well kept.

When one passes through the gate of a summer camp, one does not expect to step on to the green of a golf course . . . nor does one expect to step on to a littered-up picnic ground. A good camp is neither of these. Rather, it represents the front yard where boys and girls live during the summer months. As the home base for camping operations, it should give the appearance of (1) livability, (2) orderliness, (3) friendliness. All three of these can be achieved by campers and staff with a minimum of effort, if a small part of each day is given over to details of grounds and camp appearances. Every good camp director should include plans for housekeeping in the early camp training of campers and counselors.

Good camp tenancy infers good camp planning. The director and staff who occupy a camp year after year without planning and executing physical changes in the property and equipment, must surely reflect this stagnation of imagination in the camp program. There is nothing more deadly in the course of human living than repetition. Camping has in it the very roots of creation. To live year after year in an atmosphere of suspension and routine is a denial of the spirit of camping. Just two gallons of paint wisely spread can help break the monotony.

The good camp director has before him a "master plan" of his needs and his dreams for years to come. Old tents and buildings serve their usefulness and then need to be moved or replaced by others whose services are more in keeping with present and future needs. The "master plan" takes care of such items of painting at regular intervals, fixing screens each spring and fall, pumping of septic tanks and dry wells, clearing out of dead trees, the program of reforestation, patching of roofs, and prevention of soil erosion. The "master plan" also has long-term projects in its book. These may include waterfront improvements, boat replacements, health lodge additions, etc. Every "master plan" has two parts: (1) the "what now" and (2) the "what later." After camp season, the inventory is taken and the two parts of the plan are drawn up. Most directors are more ambitious than wealthy . . . and as a result,

the development of the two-headed operational plan helps to direct the expenditures wisely.

It is obvious to all of us in these days of shortages and crowded camps, that we are wearing out materials much faster than we can replace them. Talk to the kitchen staff for verification of this assertion—or, to the person in charge of the boats. There are many, many items necessary for our operations that are constantly being discarded, and for which no replacements are available. True, we, like other people, are learning to repair and remake some items we once discarded at this breakdown stage. (And here is a field of program which offers many opportunities to our crafts people). But the plain facts are still here—there are less materials available than demands for the same. At the same time this scarcity of materials is with us, we find ourselves with larger camp incomes than most of us can ever recall having. Our campers, like their parents, are reflecting the prosperity of the times. It behooves all of us to regard this peculiar income phenomenon with some sober thought. This is not the time for waste and reckless bookkeeping. It is rather the time for frugal living and saving. The good camp director will plant the seeds now to insure the future of his camping operations. A ten per cent nest egg will hatch great returns in just a few years to come.

Predictions on future camping vary within the camping movement, but most camping folks are aware of an awakening of interest . . . the like of which we have never experienced. Present demands for places in our camps far exceed our ability to provide these places. There is nothing to note a decrease in demands in the years to come. A postwar industrial program utilizing new equipment and inventions may result in shorter hours in industry and more leisure again. But this time, the camping demands will mount instead of fall. Camping for boys, for girls, co-ed, adult, mothers, industrial workers, and others is coming rapidly. It has been good for a few, it will be better for all. Preparations for that time must begin now. Our camping equipment has been

(Continued on page 17)

Spread the Gospel—Early

By

Max Lorber

IN THE spring a young man's fancy" may turn to camp, but it is the camp director's fault if it takes robins and budding trees to make boys and girls camp minded. It is my opinion that most campers and their parents are ready and willing to "talk camp" any time, any place, anywhere. In their camp planning, too many directors believe that spring is the best time for enrollments. They may be right, but I am convinced that early registrations can be obtained and offer definite advantages to campers and parents as well as to the camp.

What this country needs is not so much a good five cent cigar but a practical job-analysis for camp directors. We have many of these work outlines for our staff. If I were to undertake this job-analysis, I wouldn't be too concerned about the months of July and August (Woe unto him who dares suggest what the directors job should be after the gun has been fired and "they're off!"). I'd like to attempt one contribution to this mythical job-analysis, in suggesting that all camp directors spread the gospel of camping very early.

October, November, and December might become more desirable months to present camp than May and June. The status of the enrollment should be fairly accurately known by March first rather than June first. This is all probable and possible if we are betimes in our planning. It also applies to any type of camp, private or agency, short term or long. The more camp directors do promotional work at an early date, the easier it becomes for all camps to acquire early enrollment.

An early registration is not only advantageous to all concerned but also would stimulate campers to better prepare themselves for their camping experience. Think of the valuable time which could be saved for real camping if, before coming to camp, our campers had received an "extension course" in Camping and Woodcraft. The "Jed who goes camping" between camp seasons not only has a more beneficial and enjoyable time while at camp but also may raise the morale and spirit of all. Campers and their parents would be able to save and budget earlier. Although some camps have used various plans including Christmas, birthday gifts, etc., we haven't scratched the proverbial surface in long time budget-

ing for camp. The advantages to the camp are evident. Staff selection and training, food, transportation and many other problems which are dependent upon the number present can be solved at an early date. (Space forbids listing many other advantages to all concerned.)

Early enrollments will contribute to a more meaningful experience in democratic living in camp. Camp problems can be presented to the campers early in the year. Responsibilities can be suggested. Both individually and in groups campers can prepare themselves to make contributions to the camp. Many programs require preparation and thought. Were we to wait until camp opens oftentimes it becomes a physical impossibility to accept meaningful responsibility because of the limitations of time. We hear a great deal about giving the camp back to the campers, about basing the camp on the needs of the campers, about giving the campers meaningful responsibilities in program and camp-keeping. If we are to obtain a healthy attitude of mind on the part of the campers, it seems to me that the best time for the development of these attitudes is long before they come to camp.

Dignified promotional work could begin in October. Appraisal of camping values should be publicized. Such pamphlets as the one published by the New England section on "Camping in Wartime" are extremely effective but many times are distributed at too late a date. Local endorsements of camping should be "broadcast" using all available resources. The contacts between directors, staff, and campers should be kept very much alive between camping seasons. With few exceptions our boys and girls have had a very happy and meaningful summer at camp. They return to their homes filled with enthusiasm. They cherish the friendships which they have made not only with their fellow campers but also with counselors and directors. Parents become vitally interested in the camp and its personnel. It is very disillusioning to campers to have little or no contact with their camp until "they want me back." Many camp directors have used various methods of evaluating the camp experience by letter or personal visits in the home. If camping is to be meaningful it cannot be considered merely a two week or two months contact between camp and campers. The above technique and many



Working in the Camp Garden

Courtesy Camp Akiba

others are desirable. Reams could be written on integrating camp and the twelve months experience of our campers. The camp newspaper, birthday cards, reunions, personal correspondence by the director are all important. In our directors' job-analysis, we would list the successful devices used for a number of years by many camps which have given this subject a great deal of time and attention. It has been my observation that there are too many camps who neglect their campers between camping seasons. I know that I, personally, would have my confidence shattered and would feel that the camp's interest in me wasn't sincere if I had no contact with it until time to "sign up."

This is an opportune year to publicize camping. Last summer many of our camps were filled. Campers were turned away at an early date. Despite the uncertainties of the times, parents and campers are willing to commit themselves. (Of course, they should be protected if unforeseen circumstances prevent their coming to camp.) Camping as an educational experience is becoming accepted by greater numbers each year. The endorsement of camping in wartime by national leaders is well known by the general public. ManPower Commissioner McNutt's statement on camping made about a year ago was extremely per-

tinent. The national delinquency situation has focused more attention on the camping movement. This year affords an opportunity to fill our own camps at an early date and then divert our interests and energies to assisting many groups now interested for the first time in establishing summer camps. The possibilities of public interpretation and greater acceptance of the camping movement are tremendous at this time. The gospel of camping should be spread by us three hundred and sixty-five days a year. It is not a "committee problem." The director's job-analysis is not a "workshop problem." Start from where you are. Make your own job-analysis which would apply between camping seasons but please include October to March as promotional months. Our staff and campers could very ably assist us in formulating a fine job-analysis from June to September. Be sure to include at least a two weeks vacation for yourself. You'll need it. And, incidentally, I don't think it makes much difference whether you take it in a tent along side some wilderness lake in the Superior National forest or in any easy chair in the lobby of a modern, luxuriously furnished hotel just so you are sufficiently refreshed and inspired to spread the gospel of camping by October first.

DAY CAMPING IS FUN

By

Margaret Mudgett

FACED with the challenge of providing Day Camps that would be available to the girls within the far flung limits of Los Angeles, the Girl Scout Camp Committee took the first steps to meet this problem by selecting 15 sites and 15 Volunteer Directors.

We were eager to provide a real camping experience to as many girls as possible. The need was great. Entirely surrounding the city are many war plants that were taking so many of the mothers away from their homes that all of the Group Work agencies felt a full summer program was imperative.

The Day Camp Committee had two major problems that had to be reconciled. First, of course, was to meet this community need with as many Day Camps as possible and second, but equally important,

was to assure, if possible, that every Day Camper have a real and progressive experience in outdoor group living that would be fun.

We faced our limitations and set up 15 camps—the number for which we could find Directors who had the vision, understanding and organizational ability to direct successful camps. Two of these had directed camps for us in 1942; of the others all but four had acted as Day Camp staff members perviously. All were Girl Scout leaders with a real interest in girls and in an out-of-doors program for them, but they needed training in the administration and program possibilities of Day Camping.

We were fortunate in having a Day Camp Director's course given locally by a member of the Girl Scout National Staff and the professional Day Camp Coordinator from the Los Angeles office. It was an intensive 36 hour course covering staff selection and training, the small group or unit system of camping, site requirements, administration, camp program, etc. These Directors then selected and trained their own staffs with the assistance and supervision of the coordinator. We look forward next year to being able to give more and earlier training to staff members so that unit leaders will be more at home with a well-rounded camping program and less dependent upon specialists.

The Directors aided the Day Camp Committee in finding sites—some were much better than others—they ranged from a new and completely barren park in a square block to a delightful island in another city park. But they were the best we could find in each case and if the sites were pretty bleak they themselves presented program possibilities to the girls in improving them and making them livable.

If one of our objectives was to give the girls an opportunity to have a progressive and continuous group camping experience, it seemed important that we know in advance who the campers were to be and to know that staff and site were adequate to care for them. Consequently in our Day Camp Folders which were distributed to all Girl Scouts we enclosed a blank for pre-registration to be sent to the Director which included the girl's name, address, age, school grade, troop, and parent's signature granting the

THE CAMPING MAGAZINE

Courtesy Joy Camps, Hazelhurst, Wis.



child permission to attend Day Camp. Pre-registration was invaluable in setting up Units (small groups from 10-20 with at least two adult leaders) for camp living, planning and activities. It also was essential in setting up and adhering to camp budgets and minimizing waste or shortages in buying.

Buying of supplies and milk was handled by the Director or Assistant Director of each camp. As the unit leader met with the girls and they decided upon a project within their budget, the order was placed with the camp buyer. Equipment such as First Aid and Snake Bite Kits, pliers, tin snips, scissors and leather punches was bought centrally and distributed to the various camps. We considered it was wise for program supplies to be purchased by each camp as one means of encouraging program planning by the campers themselves.

The Day Camp Committee, working with the Directors, set up the following rather elastic budget:

Program supplies	40%
Milk, fruit juice or ice cream ..	35%
Insurance	11½%
*Director's Expense Account	2%
Folders, equipment, office & supervisory expense	12½%
Miscellaneous	9%

The same group set the camp fees at \$1.00 for those camps meeting eight days; \$.90 for those with seven meetings, and \$.75 for the camps that met six times. This covered all expenses for part of the salary of the professional who was the Day Camp Coordinator.

As these 15 camps had 1600 campers registered, it was vital that we have sufficient Unit Leaders and specialists to help them carry out their program. We obtained 316 volunteers for this important summer job from the ranks of our leaders, troop committee members, mothers, teachers, librarians, and friends in the community. One Director in a district where troops were very full obtained a larger percentage of her staff from the mothers of girls waiting to join troops. (As a result, these women have formed at least three new groups this Fall!)

One of our major objectives was to present an opportunity for the Units to become real living groups that planned their own camp program with the guidance of their leaders. Consequently, we had a wide range of program. All the campers seemed to enjoy outdoor cooking whether it was on a tin can stove, in a pit, or over an open fire. Many became very interested in campcraft and making their unit into a real camp home. At two of the camps breakfast was the meal of the day and camp closed early to avoid the heat. The others featured lunch and all arranged

*Later increased to 10%

their hours to avoid the traffic rush periods of their districts. Craft was varied and included baskets made of pine needles found on two of the sites, hike aprons, pottery, tin can work, sketching and leather work (we were the recipient of some fine scrap leather from an aircraft company). We attempted to have low cost but creative craft work. Singing and dramatics were other popular parts of the camp program. In some cases the program was handled entirely by the Unit Leaders and in others specialists were available to the Units. Where the specialists were trained to handle a group in a camping situation, they were successful. If they were untrained in group work and simply brought in because of their specialty, the group experience of the girls seemed to suffer.



Canning Over an Open Fire

Courtesy Camp Wabunaki

Each Camp had a camp council made up of girl representatives from each Unit to discuss plans and policies affecting the whole camp. The camps also had regular staff meetings, usually held during rest hour. These meetings took only one leader from each Unit and left one with the girls.

Naturally, program and camper responsibility varied with the age of the campers, but we found that outdoor cooking of some type was within the ability of all the girls from the seven year old Brownie to the Senior Scout.

If the camps have enough well trained staff, Day Camp can be as much fun for the adults as for the children. When our Day Camp Directors and staff members meet, conversation turns to next year at Day Camp and all the things the girls didn't get a chance to do this past summer! With this spirit and interest in Day Camping, we should certainly be able to extend it to several more sections of our city in 1944.

THE CAMPING INDEX PLAN

EDITOR'S NOTE—In considering ways for sections to collect and use resource material in camping for program planning, the Sunset Workshop Report referred to the Camping Index Plan worked out by the New England Section as one successful means of accomplishing this purpose. The following is a complete report of the Index Plan, prepared by A. Cooper Ballentine, former president of the New England Section, and presented for the consideration of other sections of the American Camping Association.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INDEX

THE "Camping Index" has been developed during the last four years by the New England Section which has supplied all of its members with initial materials and current reports in the Index form. The device is a simple, inexpensive, familiar type of portable file applied to new uses. It will become increasingly helpful in the Association if adopted by the Sections and used by a large number of members.

The Index starts with a standard three-ring binder taking letter size paper (8½ x 11 inches). The binder may be purchased for as low as 10c (pre-war) at a five and dime store. Anyone can make quickly the index tabs to suit his own needs; the New England Section supplies to its members the nucleus set bearing the following titles:

(Sub-Headings explain meaning and possibility of expanding major headings. Tabs should be substituted to serve the needs of the individual camp leader.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aims and Ideals
Purpose of Camping | 10. Equitation |
| 2. Arts and Crafts
Manual Training
Marionettes
Painting, Sketching | 11. Food
Diet, Menus
Kitchen Management |
| 3. Awards and Honors | 12. Inspirational
Council Fire
Loyalties, Traditions
Religious Services
Spiritual Values |
| 4. Business
Accounting
Administration
Insurance, Taxation
Record Forms | 13. Health
Corrective Exercises
Safety, First Aid
Sanitation |
| 5. Campers
Character Growth
Social Adjustment
Social Amenities | 14. Land Sports
Field Games
Archery, Tennis |
| 6. Counselors
Qualifications
Training | 15. Music |
| 7. Community Responsibility | 16. Nature Lore
Astronomy
Forestry
Geology |
| 8. Director
Qualifications
Professional Status
Ethics and Standards | 17. Parents |
| 9. Dramatics
Dancing
Pageantry | 18. Photography |
| | 19. Pioneering
Camp Craft
Outdoor Cookery |

*Developed by
the New England Section*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 20. Programs
Planning and Approach
Evening Programs
Indoor Games
Talks to Campers | 23. Reading and Story Telling
Bibliographies
Camp Log
Library |
| 21. Promotional Work
Advertising, Booklets
Sustaining Interest | 24. Trips |
| 22. Property and Equipment
Architecture
Maintenance | 25. Water Sports
Canoeing, Rowing,
Sailing, Swimming,
Life Saving |

USES OF THE INDEX

1. An important use of the Index is to give uniformity and coherence to reports of Section meetings. A committee edits reports and reduces them to *essential facts*. Each new subject is reported on a *separate sheet* carrying the *date* and a *key word* in the upper right-hand corner to facilitate filing under the corresponding title of the Index. Up to the time this plan was inaugurated the New England Section reports seldom had any consecutive relationship and the various forms and page sizes did not lend themselves to easy classifying and filing of subject matter for future reference.

2. A primary function of this unified system of filing, is to provide long-range direction for the Section programs. New speakers, especially among the membership, will have in the Index outstanding ideas presented on the same subject by their predecessors. Considerable repetition can be avoided and the Program Committee will have at hand evidence of past coverage and of present needs in planning for speakers, discussion groups, and special studies.

3. The Index plan will expedite the exchange of reports between Sections. If each secretary sends copies of edited reports to the secretaries (or appointee) of all other Sections, the latter can remimeograph desired material for distribution to their respective members. Further advantages in a uniform, quickly operative exchange system are: (a.) the reduction of duplicated effort in studies at several meetings throughout the United States and Canada; (b.) current material will be readily at hand for all as a foundation for continued study; (c.) the ACA Program Committee will have a system of exchange which

should facilitate Sectional studies coordinated with ACA conferences and conventions.

4. As an inducement to new members, including counselor members, the New England Section offers an Index with reports of recent meetings and the prospect of a uniform reporting service. Also, at the meetings are posted sheets of special interest which may be ordered in the same mimeographed form as the report sheets.

5. A Director's Index may expand to several volumes. For example, there might be one entire volume or more on a single subject like Nature Lore or Water Sports. These volumes become too valuable to risk far out of the office. However, it is easy to develop duplicate books for counselors. Better still, a counselor should be encouraged to make up his own book, and experience indicates that he is likely to put into it a large measure of enthusiasm and originality.

6. A vital part of a new counselor's book, before he has access to material accumulated by his predecessors, should be his own written statement of: (a.) *his* objectives in his activity or department; (b.) *his* proposed approach or outline of procedure; and (c.) *his* means of checking up periodically on progress in his work with the campers. The statement should be dated for comparison with future attainments of the counselor.

7. The Camping Index is valuable as a Handbook for members of a counselor training course.

8. The best articles in the Camping Magazine may be cut out and filed under appropriate Index headings. Directors and counselors will be surprised to find how much more valuable these articles are when made thus quickly accessible rather than when hidden in a heap of back issues of the magazine.

9. Excellent articles from other periodicals and reference sheets now buried in your filing cabinets will go into active use when classified in the handy Index binder. Warning!—the greatest worth of the Index will depend upon the elimination of obsolete material and upon keeping in it only the most concise, essential, resource material available on any subject.

10. Many camps urge campers to make "Memory Books." The 10c ring binder may serve as the foundation upon which the campers can create their own version of a memory book. Obviously, there is a big advantage if camper, counselor and director all use the same size ring binder. Then activity and information sheets can be printed, mimeographed or otherwise prepared on punched sheets ready to slip into the loose-leaf cover. The camp log, and blank mounting sheets for snap shots can be made to fit in the same cover. The *Camping Magazine* frequently carries articles of interest to older campers who may wish to subscribe, particularly those campers who aspire to become counselors.

HELPFUL SUPPLIES

The following are convenient accessories for use in keeping the index up to date and in good order: blank index tabs for new titles, also for use as hinges to attach to binder rings material not readily punched; gummed ring reinforcements; transparent, gummed mending paper; white vellum cloth tape for reinforcement, etc.; blank, unruled sheets, 8½ x 11, all punched; rubber cement, which will mount photographs, etc. without wrinkling paper (4 oz. can for about 15c at *Auto supply counter*).

Good Camp Tenancy

(Continued from page 11)

strained to capacity—and our continued need for replacement makes it necessary to budget now for the future.

This future planning should include some revision in our thinking about leadership and its needs. Material needs will find a close running mate in our leadership needs. The expanded demands will find our old sources of leadership wholly inadequate. To secure better leadership, we should look to the time when we can develop a group of camping professionals. To do this, we need funds for training and funds for research. The camping people themselves will need to finance these, if the camping people want to retain the standards they have developed.

Is this a part of good camp tenancy? Definitely! We have long since recognized that ours has been a program based on the recognition of human values rather than the material values. Our equipment has implemented our leadership to do the job of expediting human beings to adjust their lives to each other. Good camp tenancy implies happy living within the framework of a larger-than-family size group. Everything that contributes to this happiness makes the tenancy level of a higher caliber.

In planning for our future camp needs then, we need to carefully watch the small details that should be given attention now, and also give a large share of our attention to those demands which are going to bear down on us in the immediate future. The camp director who said "the good administrator is a good anticipator" was never more correct than at the point of tenancy.

IF YOU LIVE IN A CITY

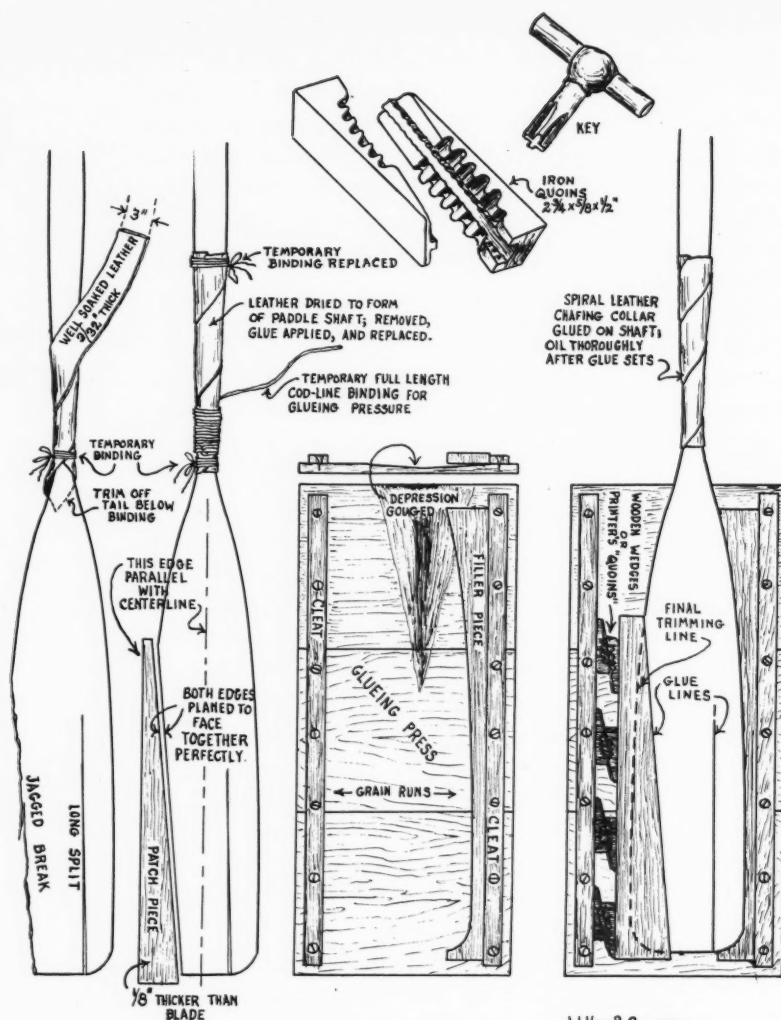
which has the new postal delivery zone numbers, you will speed delivery of your copy of THE CAMPING MAGAZINE if you will drop us a postcard telling us your correct address and zone number. You'll be helping the Post Office Dept. and yourself as well. Thank you.

THE CAMPING MAGAZINE
343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Illinois

REPAIR OARS WITH HOMEMADE PRESS

By
W. Van B. Claussen
Accident Prevention Service
American Red Cross

Reprinted from
"THE REPORTER"



W. VAN B. CLAUSSEN
MAY 1943

BECAUSE of the war, paddles and oars are costly and difficult to obtain, but thanks to the new waterproof glues developed in connection with the war effort it is now possible to satisfactorily repair split and broken blades so that they are as strong as when new.

The accompanying diagram is self-explanatory and illustrates one type of an easily made glueing press. For volume production it will pay to obtain the metal "quoins" at a printers' supply shop; otherwise, pairs of wooden wedges may be used. The glue to be used must be one of the powdered phenol-resin plastic glues, such as Welwood or Cascamite, requiring only the addition of cold water in accordance with directions on the label. A two-ounce can is ample for a dozen or more repairs.

Directions Given

Perfect contact along the glue-line is essential; if the broken piece has been saved, it usually will be found to fit perfectly. No dowels or pins or straps are required. Uniformly firm wedging pressure is necessary, but too much pressure squeezes out all glue and "starves" the joint. Temperatures below 60

degrees impair perfect action of the glue. Place a sheet of waxed paper between the press and the blade along the glue-line; or rub soap, paraffin or beeswax on the press. The filler-piece is cut to fit the edge of the blade that is being repaired.

The diagram also shows a method of glueing spiral leather chafing-collars on paddle and oar looms, to avoid the use of nails which greatly weaken the loom at the point where the maximum strain occurs.

ACA Scholarship to National Camp Available

A scholarship to the National Camp, Life Camps, Inc., for 1944, has been offered to the American Camping Association by Dr. Loyd B. Sharp. The National Camp for professional leadership in camping education offers advanced courses for administrators, directors, supervisors and educators interested in camping education. Graduate credit through New York University is offered for the summer's work of six weeks. More complete details on the plans for 1944 will be given in later issues. Recommendations from sections for persons eligible for attendance may be made to the American Camping Association office.

"They Worked Right Smart"

(Continued from page 5)

Camp operated from Seattle, Washington under the leadership of the Council of Social Agencies. This was the second year of such a project, where an F.S.A. camp was used for living quarters for a large number of boys and girls who worked on nearby farms. The youth agencies joined forces in providing supervision for work groups as well as a good camp set-up.

* * *

Seven Boy Scout Councils in Wisconsin recruited 200 Boy Scouts for cherry picking in Door County. Despite a poorer than average crop these boys picked a quarter of a million pounds of cherries. Six separate camps were set up on the Peninsular for the boys. Cherry growers said that the Scouts did a better job of picking than any other group in Door County this year.

* * *

More than 2,000 Scouts attended Camp Tonkawa, the Council Camp of the Minneapolis Boy Scout Council. The big attraction was a Council operated farm of 35 acres. The end of the season found that it had been the biggest camping season that Minneapolis ever had, as well as the result of many tons of badly needed food.

* * *

San Luis Obispo, Calif.—High school-age Camp Fire Girls completed a "college course" this summer when they harvested the crops on the farm of California State Polytechnic in the absence of male students whose work it usually is. These SOHAS (Soldiers of the Home Army) first took over in the spring when the green pea crop was in danger of spoiling on the vines. Working after school and on Saturdays, they completed this job and went on to the other crops as they ripened. They picked oranges, lemons, and grapefruit as well as picking, washing, and packing beets, lettuce, cabbage, and carrots for market.

* * *

One unit of Rochester, N. Y.'s Camp Beechwood was operated for Girl Scout Farm Aides during the two week cherry harvest time;; this is an example of a good short term project to meet a very definite need.

* * *

These projects were carried on in cooperation with government agencies, mainly the Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Employment Service. These groups were all part of the Victory Farm Volunteers of the Department of Agriculture, and as such wore the insignia of that group.

As One Policy Holder to Another

(Continued from page 10)

Suggestions from a Regional Insurance Manager
Public Liability which is Owners', Landlords' and Tenants', should be carried with adequate limits to take care of any unusual catastrophe. This should be particularly borne in mind where there are grandstands, theaters, etc., in connection with the camps, where the collapse of any portion might cause serious injury to several campers who are members of the public insofar as the camp owner is concerned. The cost of excess coverage over the normal standard limits of \$5,000 and \$10,000 is so small that it would scarcely be noticed. In considering Public Liability most of the companies now are writing Comprehensive Public Liability policies which at the time the policy is written include all known hazards, such as canoes, powerboats, etc. and a premium is charged for each, but the special advantage of the policy is that should some unknown hazard cause an injury and this particular hazard is not specifically mentioned in the policy, the policy still extends coverage and the premium for the exposure is collected at the time of the final audit.

Automobile Liability.—In regard to limits of liability, make sure they are adequate where the vehicle is used for the transportation of campers. In addition to the Liability for automobile coverage, of course there is the Comprehensive Fire and Theft and Collision which should be considered. The Comprehensive coverage is very broad, covering plate glass damaged from any cause whatever, also windstorm, flood, etc. and of course its cost is nominal.

Workmen's Compensation.—The question of coverage under Workmen's Compensation policy is different in the various states. In some states it is necessary to carry compensation where there is only one employee and in other states it is not necessary unless there are five or more. New Hampshire is peculiar to all the rest of the country in regard to Workmen's Compensation in that it is the only state in the Union where an employee is permitted to bring a common law action after the accident. So, in advising any members of your association who have camps in New Hampshire, I would suggest that you have them pay particular attention to their limits of liability under Clause 1B, which is the common law liability clause. The standard limit of \$5,000 is not in my opinion adequate. For an additional 6% of the premium, this limit can be raised to \$10,000 and for 3% above that, it can be raised to \$15,000. Since most of these camp policies for Workmen's Compen-

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PARENTS' MAGAZINE

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Physical Plant Problems

(Continued from page 8)

are discouraged. There is now almost general acceptance of the principle that any camp of more than 32 persons should be broken down into groups or smaller units. A central area provides facilities for general administration, medical services, dining, and for the mass recreational and cultural activities of all the campers on the area. Separated from the central area are the unit groups, consisting of sleeping cabins or tents for campers and their leaders, spread out on the area with some privacy and isolation from the central facilities and from each other. A unit wash-house and latrine completes the unit layout.

The camp plan is likewise influenced by many site factors, such as topography, type of density of vegetable cover, natural features, climate, type of soil, prevailing winds, ventilation, sun light and size of area.

An opportunity exists through the American Camping Association for an exchange of ideas and experiences among Sections on the techniques of camp layout design, plans and specifications for special camp buildings and facilities, types of construction, equipment, pictures of good and poor arrangements, operation practices, and other phases relating to the physical plant. A compilation of accepted standard

material at the National headquarters and a good bibliography on other sources of such information would be of inestimable value to camp directors and agencies.

As One Policy Holder to Another

(Continued from page 19)

sation run less than \$300, it would mean an expenditure of approximately \$15 or \$18 a year to have real adequate coverage.

Fire Insurance, aside from the regular fire coverage, I would advise purchasing the Supplemental Contract which covers for windstorm, tornado, riot, insurrection, etc., the most important naturally being the windstorm damage. In some states, smoke damage caused by permanently located oil burners is included in the Supplemental Contract. It is in New Hampshire for example. In others, it is a separate coverage and if any camp directors heat or cook with oil, I would suggest that they look into the matter of adding this coverage to their fire policy, since the fire policy itself does not cover smoke damage caused by back-fire of an oil burner.

WITH OUR AUTHORS

Elmer Ott.—Mr. Ott has been an active member of the A.C.A. for many years and at present is the Vice-president of the Southern Wisconsin Section. He is the director of Camp Manitowish of the North Central Area Council Y. M.C.A. His address: 641 N. Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Ray Bassett.—Mr. Bassett, president of the Southern Wisconsin Section, is a Regional Director of U. S. Forest Service at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His address: 4524 N. Cramer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Max Lorber.—Mr. Lorber, long an active member of the St. Louis Section, is the director and owner of Camp Nebagamon, a private camp for boys in Wisconsin. His address: 91 Arundel Place, St. Louis, Missouri.

A. Cooper Ballentine.—Mr. Ballentine is a former president of the New England Section and is director and owner of Kehonka Camp, a private girls' camp in New Hampshire. He is now serving as Treasurer of the American Camping Association. His address: Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

Catherine T. Hammett.—Miss Hammett is on the national staff of the Girl Scouts, Program Division, Camp Program adviser, in charge of outdoor activities. As a member of the national agencies section, she was able to collect the experiences of the national organizations in farm service from every section of the country. Her address: Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 E. 44th St., New York City, N. Y.

Margaret Mudgett.—Miss Mudgett has been on the staff of the Los Angeles Girl Scouts since 1937. She has had several years' experience in day camping programs and has been the Director of Training and Coordinator of Day Camps in Los Angeles since 1941. Her address: 3440 W. 8th St., Los Angeles, California.

Resource Material in Camping

by

STUDIES AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Paul Bunyan's Quiz—Questions and Answers About the Forests.

(American Forest Products Industries, Inc., 1319 18th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.). Free on request.

A booklet of 225 frequently asked questions and answers about the forests and the forest industries. Information covering history, loggers' lore, forest resources, management, and enemies. Cross-indexed to aid in seeking specific information.

Arts and Crafts With Inexpensive Materials

(Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 E. 44th St., New York City. Catalog No. 20-303). Price: 50 cents.

This has many suggestions for camp crafts using simple tools and native materials.

Suggestions for Budgets and Finance for Established Camps

(Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 E. 44th St., New York City. Catalog No. 20-510). Price: 20 cents.

Especially helpful to camp committees and camp directors of organization camps.

Act It Out

(Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 E. 44th St., New York City. Catalog No. 20-652). Price: 45 cents.

Informal dramatics for Girl Scout troops and camps.

Victory Gardens—Harvesting and Drying

By Marguerite Ickis (National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City). Price: 25 cents.

The drying of vegetables, fruits, and herbs in small quantities may be done so simply and with so little equipment and expense that it may be made a genuinely useful and enjoyable hobby at a time when food preservation is a patriotic duty.

Food Cost Accounting and Cooking Gear Helps

(Girl Scouts, Inc., 155 E. 44th St., New York City. No. 3702.) Price: 10 cents each.

The first section contains many helpful hints on the types of cooking gear needed for long or short-term camping. The second section covers a suggested workable accounting system in connection with long-term camps.

Books of the Year for Children

(Child Study Association of America, 221 W. 57th St., New York, 19, New York). 21 pages, 1941. Price: 15 cents.

A monograph listing new books of special interest to children.

Crafts in Wartime

By Marguerite Ickis. (National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City). Price: 35 cents.

A novel attractive booklet which camp counselors will welcome as a timely aid. It is designed to meet the growing requests for information on what to do for occupation and pleasure in this or that emergency.

Let's Make Things! A Handcraft Party

(National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue,

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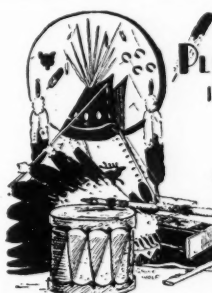
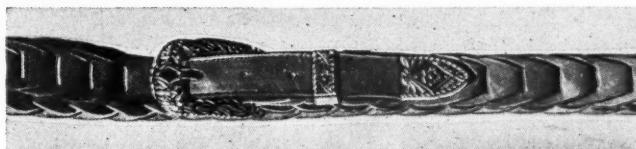
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Positions of responsibility in a girls' camp wanted by man and wife, former camp directors. Specialists in archery, riflery, crafts, orchestra, dramatics and square dancing. Expert coaching in high school sciences and languages. Box 204, The Camping Magazine, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

New York City). M. P. No. 274-6-43. Price: 15 cents.

Although not written for camp use primarily, this little pamphlet has an idea which could be worked out satisfactorily on rainy days, or as a special event, especially in a girls' camp.

SECTION NEWS

Section membership committees will be interested in the following suggestions of sources for obtaining lists of non-member camps in the area: 1. Some Offices of Defense, Health, and Welfare have permitted a study of the names of camps applying for transportation; 2. In some states where camp registration is required by the State Board of Health records are available; 3. The national organizations, such as—Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc., will in most cases furnish lists of camps in the local areas. Suggestions of sources for securing the names of non-member camps will be welcomed from all membership committees.

* * *

The following suggestions regarding questionnaires comes from the Chicago Section and may be helpful to all groups: all questionnaires should be sent out in duplicate so that the director can retain a copy for his own files and in the future have the material available when similar information is requested. Considerable time could be saved in having back copies to refer to.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Several common type of fire extinguishers are subject to freezing and, if allowed to do so, may be rendered inoperative or even dangerous to use.

Soda-acid, foam and gas cartridge extinguishers must be kept in relatively warm locations (above 40 degrees Fahrenheit to be safe) or in suitably heated cabinets. The National Board of Fire Underwriters specifies that cabinets for use in sub-zero climates be of 7/8-inch, double-wall construction

and be heated by a continuously burning incandescent lamp of not less than 50 watts. Single-wall enclosures, similarly heated, are suggested for locations where temperatures below zero Fahrenheit are not encountered.

Anti-freeze chemicals, such as common salt, calcium chloride and glycerine, should not be added to extinguishers of these types, since foreign ingredients may reduce the effectiveness or change the nature of the discharge, or corrode the parts and make the extinguisher dangerous to use.

Pump tank and gas cartridge extinguishers can be protected by adding anti-freeze chemicals supplied by the manufacturer. Chemicals other than these should not be used, however, as they may cause corrosion.

Extinguishers which do not require protection from freezing are the vaporizing liquid, carbon dioxide, and loaded stream types. The first two contain no water; the latter does contain water, but has chemicals added which depress the freezing point.

Since the sale of all Underwriters' Laboratories approved extinguishers is now subject to priority restrictions, careful maintenance, including protection against freezing and an annual inspection and recharge, is doubly important—*Safety Research Institute, Inc.*

Camping Bibliography Available

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CAMPING

Prepared by Barbara E. Joy

Copies Available at A.C.A. office, 343 S. Dearborn,
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